

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورن تايمز يومية سياسية ناصرية بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1976 — SHA'ABAN 1, 1396

Price : 50 fils

Dayan: we can build A-bomb

CANBERRA, July 27 (R). — Israel was maintaining a scientific and technological capacity to build an atomic bomb just in case Arab nations ever threatened to use one, former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said here today.

General Dayan, who is on a short lecture tour of Australia, told a National Press Club luncheon his country's relationship with South Africa had nothing to do with its uranium production.

Volume 1, Number 231

Sadat lambasts Qadhafi again, marking deteriorating ties

CAIRO, July 27 (R). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt today again attacked Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, accusing Libya of stirring up student troubles in Egypt.

The president called Colonel Qadhafi "Libya's madman" for the second time in a week and accused the Soviet Union and Syria of using the same methods against him as the Libyan leader. Mr. Sadat said Colonel Qadhafi had tried to discredit him by praising the previous Egyptian president — the late Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Mr. Sadat's attack on Colonel Qadhafi was the latest incident in a series of remarks marking the rapidly deteriorating relations between the two countries.

The Libyan leader recently accused Egypt of massing troops along the common border between the two countries and threatened to break off ties with Cairo after the first time Mr. Sadat's dubbed him a madman.

Mr. Sadat, whose two-hour speech at Alexandria University last night was broadcast nation-wide, said he was receiving consistent reports of attempts to incite troubles among students.

He said that Libya had particularly fomented student unrest at Alexandria — the scene of student riots three years ago. In an appeal for financial help, the president said a 2,000 million dollar fund set up for Egypt by Saudi Arabia and several Gulf states earlier this month should be raised to between 10,000 and 2,000 million dollars over five years.

Today crucial for Viking tests for life on Mars

SADENA, California, July 27 (R). — America's Viking 1 spacecraft starts tomorrow to dig for life on Mars.

Shortly after the sun rises in the monochrome Martian sky, the red-legged lander's 10-foot (three metres) arm will stretch out and drop up 130 cubic centimetres of soil. The golden coloured arm will then dig up to seven inches of the dark, rocky soil around the spacecraft. The soil will be tested for life in the biological laboratory on board.

EEC adopts common stance for UN sea meet

BRUSSELS, July 27, (AFP). — The European Economic Community (EEC) today drew up a common stance for the U.N. law of the sea conference, whose next session begins in New York on Aug. 2, including acceptance of the "economic zone" of 200 nautical miles.

The foreign ministers of the community agreed the following five points:

1) Extension of the national economic zone to 200 miles.

2) If the continental shelf goes beyond 200 miles, the shelf end will be the limit.

3) Setting up of a sea bed authority, an international body to supervise ocean bed exploration outside the shelf.

4) Setting up of an anti-trust mechanism.

5) Compulsory arbitration for disputes about the ocean bed and economic zone limits.

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Timely idea

The new cabinet's decision to set up a commission to study the efficiency of the state's administrative structures and procedures is a wise and timely move, but it must be followed up with a study that is thorough, impartial and fearless. The simple idea of studying the efficiency of government offices in Jordan is refreshing. To actually go ahead and do this — and do it well — will be a service to all Jordanians, the government that serves them, and, ultimately, to all Arabs. The reasons for this are that Jordan, unlike most other Arab states, has a pool of skilled and educated native workers right here in the country, and thus is not faced with the formidable obstacle of labour shortages that must be faced by most of the other states in the Arab World; and that the structure and scale of Jordan's economic and social services are such that the government and private sector mechanisms that make the country run are manageable bodies in themselves, overseeing services and processes that are similarly reasonable in scope.

While there are shortages and bottlenecks in Jordan, these are not on the same inflated scale as the ones that are found in other developing Arab states, especially the oil producers of the Gulf region. It thus comes about that the administration and expansion of state services and machinery in Jordan are not the gargantuan tasks they are in countries such as Saudi Arabia.

The more manageable scale of things in Jordan is reason to how efficient or essential each job may be. This leads to vernment here. Like bureaucracies everywhere, the bureaucratic imperative in the Arab World is to perpetuate government offices and jobs, often without paying much attention to expect more and better results from the machinery of go-offices with 50 people, where ten people could do the work faster and better.

Our suggestion to the new study commission is that it talk with the people — the citizens — who have to make use of government services. It would be a little bit self-defeating to talk with the state employees only and ask them what they think about their jobs. One has to talk to the public that stands on the other side of the counter. By standing on the outside, the commission will be able to take a much better look at the spectrum of the state's administrative machinery, and consequently would be able to pinpoint the weak points that can then be acted upon.

One of the big differences between the efficiency of state or private organisations in the Arab World and the industrial states is the quality of middle-level management, the fellow or lady who works at the level between the big cheeses and the clerical staff. This is precisely where Jordan is better off than most other Arab states, and a serious effort to focus on the deficiencies of management techniques and organisational structures in Jordan will quickly weed out a good deal of the built-in mediocrity that necessarily pervades any public or private institution that is over-staffed, under-paid and badly organised.

We are dealing here with an area that requires no money, no special expertise and no exotic technical aid from abroad. This is an opportunity for us — as Arabs — to take a hold of our own institutions and shake out the padding. Some of the padding is our own work, and some has been handed down to us with the structures of colonial administration. We have, for example, our own trained computer technicians who can take a look at something like the automobile licences department and come up with an operation that is less surrealistic.

The cabinet has done well with this decision to seek greater efficiency in the land. One looks forward eagerly to its work and, inshallah — but inshallah not too many boukras away. — one will feel the results of what it will do.



His Majesty King Hussein receives the Syrian Minister of Waqf Abdul Sattar Al Sayed in the presence of Mr. Kamel Al Sharif, Jordan's Minister of Waqf.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian and Syrian newspapers Tuesday dealt with various aspects of the Lebanese crisis.

Al Rai expresses violent indignation at the seemingly chronic crisis "which gave Israel a golden opportunity to establish, for the first time, direct contact with Arab citizens outside occupied Palestine."

The paper was referring to recent Israeli-originated press reports that people from south Lebanon had fled the war to the Israeli border areas, where they have been provided with clinics and water, their stacked tobacco crop marketed and an Israeli bank opened on the border to exchange Lebanese pounds into Israeli money to facilitate supplying the refugees with food and fuel from nearby Israeli settlements, notably Maalot....

Al Rai says these reports, sorrowful and embarrassing to the Arabs as they are, were an expected outcome of the grave Lebanese ills and of the many hostile designs against the Arab homeland which nobody seems inclined to examine.

The paper continues: "Israel is now to oo need of Arab concessions in return for a withdrawal from part of the occupied Arab territories. The Arabs are now offering it a new portion of their land in the form of an Israeli peaceful-expansion!"

"For the past twenty-five years, Israel has been seeking to break down the wall of Arab animosity and establish direct contact with the Arabs outside occupied Palestine. The Lebanese tragedy gave it a golden opportunity to make a breakthrough," Al Rai concludes.

In a relevant remark, Tichrin of Damascus regrets that Arab solidarity, which culminated in the October war, has been ruined by the Arabs' own haods, giving Israel the chance to move as if it were a "natural entity" in the area, with definite responsibilities and duties to discharge....

It says the Israeli move is all the more sinister in that it was launched as a substitute, or so Israel thinks, to the Arab vacuum in the region, trying to involve not only the Arab regimes but sections of Arab masses in the "indispensable paradise of integration between Israel and the Arab countries...."

Al Dustour blames what it calls the extremist minority in Lebanon for aborting the latest 53rd ceasefire agreement, which, like its predecessors, collapsed after only a few hours.

The paper thinks this minority wanted to further agitate the tragedy by shooting at the Arab peace keeping forces, causing the death of two soldiers and wounding several others. As the Arab League representative has said, it has now become apparent that what happened was not violation of a truce but an attempt to sabotage peace efforts.

Al Dustour warns against the

threats posed by this extremist minority which intends to assert itself, motivated by political ambitions and a contest for leadership inside its own camp, without heeding the desires of the overwhelming majority who look forward for a halt to the bloodshed and the rescue of "Lebanon's remnants."

It calls upon the sensible majority of the Lebanese people to take a firm stand to impose a ceasefire. It can do this by arranging a meeting among all its leaders, with the help of the Arab League, to declare a halt to the fighting. The extremist minority will then find itself unable to continue its intransigence compelled to admit that its provocative manoeuvres have been exposed to the Lebanese people and the Arab nation at large, the paper concludes.

Taking up the same theme, Al Baath of Damascus says there are certain groups, or call them gangs... In Lebanon whose only aim is to subvert any agreement that promises an honourable settlement for all. It suggests that if the warring parties are serious about preventing the bloodshed and foiling the plot, they should expose these groups and if possible, liquidate them....

In that case, the paper adds, the Arab-peace keeping force must play a more effective role by being transformed into a deterrent rather than an observant force, as it is at present.

At the same time, the Damascus Al Talai weekly, organ of the pro-Syrian Sa'qa organisation Tuesday said the Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation talks in Damascus were going smoothly, judging from statements by spokesmen of both sides. But, the magazine says, this does not necessarily mean that no obstacles will be encountered. Among such hindrances it adds, was Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's provocative speech at the very start of the talks... It adds: "It was not only Sadat putting a spanner in the works but also Kamal Jumblatt, who found no better opportunity to put forward the idea of partitioning Lebanon than the Syrian-Palestinian meeting"

King Hussein receives Syrian Waqf Minister

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday afternoon received at the Royal Hashemite Court the Syrian Minister of Waqf, Abdul Sattar Al Sayed who conveyed to his Majesty the greetings of Syrian President Hafez Assad.

The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places, Kamel Sharif and the Syrian ambassador to Jordan Abdul Karim Sabbagh attended the meeting.

Earlier on Tuesday, Mr. Al Sayed was received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran with whom he discussed bilateral relations and

ways to boost cooperation.

The Syrian delegate earlier paid a visit to his Jordanian counterpart to discuss the basis for cooperation between their two ministries. A number of Islamic problems common to the two countries were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Ministry of Waqf officials and the Syrian ambassador to Jordan.

Mr. Al Sharif held a luncheon banquet Tuesday noon at the professional syndicates complex in honour of his Syrian guests.

Later in the day, Mr. Abdul Sattar and the accompanying delegation visited Al Hussein Medical City.

The Syrian minister and an accompanying delegation arrived here Monday morning on a four-day visit.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar	333.0	338.0
U.K. sterling	595.0	601.0
French franc	67.7	67.9
Swiss franc	133.2	133.6
German mark	129.7	130.1
Iraqi dinar	937.0	941.0
Syrian pound	82.1	82.4
Egyptian pound	475.0	485.0
Lebanese pound	102.0	104.0
U.A.E. dirham	83.2	84.0

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Unified customs talks to resume Saturday

AMMAN. — The joint Jordanian-Syrian customs committee will meet here Saturday to resume discussions on unifying customs duties levied by Syria and Jordan on raw materials used in similar industries in the two countries, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance and Customs, Yassin Al Kayed said Tuesday.

The committee will deal this time with raw materials which were not discussed in the previous meetings he added.

The conferees are also expected to discuss unifying customs duties on all industrial equipment and machinery imported by the two countries.

The Syrian team is due here Friday.

National Briefs

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of congratulations to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on the occasion of the anniversary of proclamation of the Tunisian republic.

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Prince Hamad paid a visit to a function of First Armed Forces on Sunday noon. He was welcomed on arrival by the division commander and high ranking officers.

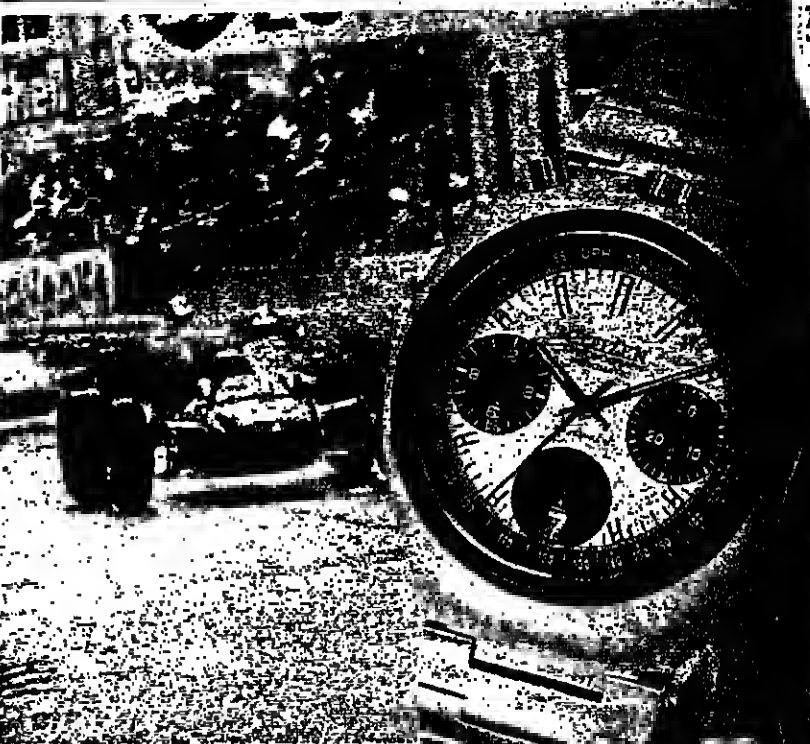
AMMAN. — Speaker of Upper House of Parliament, Dr. Talhouni, Tuesday received Mr. Salem Al Yamani, member of the Egyptian People's Congress. Mr. Al Yamani is currently on a visit to Jordan.

AMMAN. — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Ghaleb rakat Tuesday received the Arab Emirates ambassador to Jordan.

AMMAN. — Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hassan Tammam Tuesday received National Chinese and Guinean ambassadors to Jordan.

AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Jordanian Industrial Free Zone, its meetings in Deraa on Wednesday to discuss the zone's regulations and inspect the construction works currently implemented.

AMMAN. — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Ahmad, accompanied by the director of the Water Department and the governor Tuesday paid a visit to the area where they discussed there ways to water shortage.



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What's Going On

Summer Children's Film. 4:30 p.m., at the British Council, near First Circle, Jabal Amman.

Two Films,

"The Gift of Life,"

and

"The Incredible Machine."

7:00 p.m. at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:

6:00 Quran
6:15 Cartoons
6:30 Agricultural programme
7:00 Lucy show
8:00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:

7:30 Sports programme
8:30 Arabic series

9:30 Reportage

Channel 6:

7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Varieties
8:30 Doctor at large
9:00 Olympics
10:00 News in English
10:15 Marcus Welby M.D.
(On both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:

8:00 Aqaba
8:00 Cairo
10:30 Damascus, Aleppo
11:00 Cairo
11:15 Kuwait (KAC)
11:30 Kuwait
12:00 Vienna, Copenhagen
13:00 London
13:15 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
16:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SAA)
20:00 Dhahran
20:30 Cairo (EA)
21:00 Kuwait

Arrivals:

9:20 Muscat, Doha
9:40 Aqaba
9:45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
10:00 Jeddah
10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
12:00 Bucharest (Tarom)
14:30 Cairo
14:35 Muscat, Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GA)
15:20 Jeddah (SAA)
16:00 Aleppo, Damascus
17:10 Kuwait
17:30 Cairo
18:55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19:30 Cairo (EA)
20:50 London (BA)

Market Prices

Bell pepper: 100—140
Bananas: 160—200
Cauliflower: 120—160
Cabbage: 60—90
Cucumbers (small): 100—140
Cucumbers (large): 50—80
Eggplant (small): 50—70
Eggplant (large): 20—30
Figs: 160—200
Green beans: 80—120
Garlic (dry): 160—200
Grapes: 100—140
Hot pepper: 160—200
Lemon: 60—90
Marrow (small): 80—120
Marrow (regular): 40—60
Musk melon: 70—100
Orange: 100—130
Onion (dry) (imp.): 70—90
Onions (white): 160—200
Okra (red): 80—120
Potatoes (local): 100—130
Peaches (large): 180—220
Peaches (small): 80—120
Pears (large): 160—200
Pears (small): 80—120
String beans: 100—140
Tomatoes: 60—90
Spinach: 30—50
Water melon (large): 70
Water melon (small): 50
Wild cucumbers (small): 80—100
Wild cucumbers (large): 40—60

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)

7.00 Breakfast show, singing melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 News reel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part 1)
1.00 News summary
1.05 Pop session (part 2)
2.00 News bulletin
2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Melody time
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Walking the folk
5.30 Pop session (part 3)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Special feature
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 News reel
7.30 Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Younes Issa's: (36722)
Dr. Fouad Jabr: (71234)
Pharmacies:
Jameel: (37291)
Khali: (25290)
Taj: (71050)
Taxis:
Jerusalem: (36955)
Neel: (44433)
Jordan: (23050)

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U.N. panel ponders billion world

UNITED NATIONS, July 27. (R). — A 12-nation panel of experts met here in private today to evaluate the economic and social consequences of the world arms race, now estimated to be costing a total of \$ 300,000 million a year.

The panel was appointed by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim under a resolution adopted by the General Assembly last December. It will update a 1971 U.N. report which said a halt in the arms race and significant reduction in military expenditures would help the social and economic development of all countries and increase the chances of aid for developing countries.

The panel which began work today will hold two further sessions next year. Its report will be considered by the 32nd U.N. General Assembly, in September 1977.

Secretary General Waldheim sent a special message to the opening session of the panel calling the arms race highly critical "in a world increasingly preoccupied with the problems of social justice, hunger, poverty, illiteracy, disease and an equitable sharing of resources."

He said 400,000 engineers and scientists were absorbed in military projects accounting for 40 per cent of all money spent on research and development.

"The spectre of another confrontation fought with weapons of mass destruction continues to be the background against which we live," he said.

"This is a situation which contemporary society can no longer afford. It contradicts the spirit of our time; it goes counter to efforts aimed at establishing a new and better world order, and it endangers our very survival," he said.

In Manila, meanwhile, the newspaper Business Day today published a U.N. study that says worldwide spending on arms may reach \$ 300 billion in 1977 and double in the next five to eight years.

It says the global militarisation programme has reached such a point as to cause stagnation in rural and population programmes, and the budgets of developed countries covering special fund assistance.

The paper said the findings are contained in a 1975 U.N. study

on military expenditures prepared by the U.N. Disarmament Commission and the U.N. Conference on Disarmament.

The panel, which includes experts from the United States, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan, and the Soviet Union, is expected to report to the General Assembly in September 1977.

LONDON, July 27. — A film called "The Arms Race: A Question of Survival" is being shown in London today. The film, which was produced by the British Film Institute, is a documentary about the arms race and its impact on the world.

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2.100 says unemployment inflation to remain high

PARIS, July 27 (R). — The Western industrial world is gradually emerging from the effects of the economic crisis caused by World War II, but unemployment and inflation are expected to remain high for some time, according to a report by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The report, which was prepared by a group of experts from the OECD, says that the recovery of the Western industrial world is gradual and uneven.

The report, which was prepared by a group of experts from the OECD, says that the recovery of the Western industrial world is gradual and uneven. It also says that unemployment and inflation are expected to remain high for some time.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

A M M A F

INVITATION TO
TENDER No. 55/77
FOR THE

AMMAN AREA PCM NETWORK

The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the procurement, installation, testing and commissioning of PCM multiplex equipment in the Amman area.

Agents can obtain the Tender Documents from the Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan, P.O. Box 1889, Amman, Jordan.

Secretary of Tender Committee

Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan

Jabal Amman — Tel. 100

Cable: Jortel Amman

Telex: 1221 Jortel JO

P.O. Box 1889 — AMMAN, JORDAN

The latest date of submission of tenders to the Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan is 14:00 hours, Tuesday, 1st August 1977.

The tender documents consist of the following materials:

1. Instructions to Bidders
2. Terms and Conditions of Contract
3. Statement of Work for the Amman Area PCM Network
4. Technical Specifications for the Amman Area PCM Network

Any subsequent amendments will be made by the Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan.

All bidders will be required to pay a deposit of the amount of 5000 JD's (five thousand Jordanian Dinars) as a condition for the award of the contract.

Proposals should be submitted in a sealed envelope, sealed with red wax and covered with the words "Proposal for (PCM) Tender No. 55/77".

Eng. Mohamed Al-Sayid

Director General

Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan

Jabal Amman — Tel. 100

Cable: Jortel Amman

Telex: 1221 Jortel JO

P.O. Box 1889 — AMMAN, JORDAN

U.S. shows fresh interest

PARIS, July 27 (R). — The United States is showing a renewed interest in the Mediterranean region, according to a report by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The report, which was prepared by a group of experts from the OECD, says that the U.S. is looking for changes in the Mediterranean region.

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Cyrus Eaton: At 92, still working through his crowded life

VELAND (AP). — At 92, realist Cyrus S. Eaton still has his goal of better relations between the United States and the Communist countries—a quest that has been in regular contact with communist leaders.

He observed his birthday in a last December 27 as a holiday Guest of Fidel Castro. He keeps in touch with the Chinese government through the United Nations ambassador, Hua. And he says he communicates regularly by phone and with Leonid I. Brezhnev, N. Kosygin and Andrei A. K. of Russia, as well as leaders of Poland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

20 years Eaton has criticized Communist aspects of policy. His statements, especially in support of Castro, ought him headlines. They are strange utterances for an businessman whose net worth is close to \$2 billion.

He says he takes for granted the CIA and the FBI have tapped his phone and "me"—a change the FBI has commented as a matter of on allegations of this sort. "The CIA says, 'we have commented as a matter of on allegations of this sort.'"

He is still a long one. He has at 6 a.m., reads three papers in bed, and by 9:30 his office suite on the 36th floor of a building overlooking the Cleveland's industrial belt is office for business—last after lunch—and the rest of the day is for detente, con-

by telephone, telegram, letter from his home on an acre farm in nearby North-

won't, however, discuss the of his contacts with world leaders say that I'm good for another eight years," says. "But one doesn't wait too much on that. When I get to be 92, the inevitable is just around the corner. I have no fear of death, so I'm not uneasy about it. I'm to keep going as long as physically able."

Eaton says Kissinger's advocacy of detente with the Soviet Union and China is well advised "to the extent that he has gone in for understanding with the Soviets and with China."

"I fear, though, that he belongs to the same school that Hitler belonged to—force is something to use. I think he was deadly wrong in his advocating of bombing in Vietnam and in throwing out of the prince (Sihanouk) in Cambodia, the invasion of Laos, and I think he was deadly wrong in Chile (opposing Salvador Allende) and Cuba. He ought to have resigned along with Nixon and Agnew."

The State Department declined to comment on Eaton's statements. An official said the department never responds to such remarks.

The walls of Eaton's office are covered with paintings given to him by heads of state of Communist countries. Above the mantle is a Russian winter scene of Birch trees presented by Nikita Khrushchev in 1964.

Eaton's interest in Russia goes back 75 years. He had just come to the United States from Canada and had started in business as an employee of John D. Rockefeller Sr., who then lived in Cleveland. They were visited by Dr. William Harper, then president of Chicago University. Harper had

For this reason, he is critical of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who Eaton sees as an advocate of a foreign policy based on force. He first met Kissinger when the secretary of state was a Harvard professor participating in the annual Pugwash conference.

It was in 1955 that Eaton first invited scientists, authors, scholars and statesmen from both Communist and non-Communist countries to a conference at "Thinkers Lodge" in Pugwash to promote international understanding and to consider ways to lessen the hazards of nuclear, biological and chemical warfare. The Pugwash conferences are still held, but in various cities around the world.

"Kissinger has been a great expert in covering up his recommendations Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Cuba and Chile," Eaton says. "And if they're ever paraded and backed up with the facts, the American people will be through with Mr. Kissinger."

He blames U.S. foreign policy for Cuba's decision to send troops to Angola, although Castro was not sure he was doing the right thing.

"I think," Eaton says, "the Cubans themselves have some question in their minds as to whether that was the wise thing, but they were put in this position. They are a small country right close to us and the most powerful nation in the world is endeavoring to destroy them economically and the question is what can they do back."

"Now they can't do anything back to endanger the United States economically. They haven't got the strength or the power to do it, but here is a chance where they've found out the United States is secretly backing an element in Angola to be sure that Angola didn't go Communist."

"The only way in which they could be effective was to send some of their troops there. Now whether that was wise or not is another question. But it was the one way they could do something to thwart the most powerful nation in the world."

"So they yielded to human nature to the extent of doing that. I'm not sure it was a wise thing to do. That's their reason. There's no secret about it. They discussed it very frankly with me and they raised questions in their own mind that they weren't sure they were doing the right thing."

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spent a vacation in Russia and he was impressed by its size and natural resources, Eaton recalls.

Harper's enthusiasm for Russia's possibilities as a mighty nation intrigued Eaton. When the Russian government came to Cleveland during World War I to make military purchases, Eaton became their principal contact.

"I was helping the Russians finance their purchases here and they were looking to me for advice as to with whom they should deal," Eaton says. Thus started a lifetime of contacts with the Communist world while at the same time Eaton built a personal fortune through investment in utilities, gas, steel, iron ore, coal, paint, rubber and Great Lakes shipping.

He was a millionaire at 27 and

\$100 million by age 48. "I'm not likely to go on welfare," he once quipped.

Age has forced him to resign from the boards of many of the companies in which he has interests. Three years ago he had to leave the board chairmanship of the Chessie System Inc., the parent company of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co., and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. He's now emeritus board chairman.

"I have lived a crowded life," says Eaton, who had seven children and now lives with his second wife, Anne Kinder Eaton, who is in her 50s. "I've enjoyed good health—but 50 years ago, I was working very hard. I had sleepless nights and indigestion."

"I went to a great specialist and

he said, 'You're working too hard, you're under too much strain. There is nothing I can do for you. You'll have to take six months complete vacation.'

"I fortunately went to another doctor and he said, 'You don't need to take any vacation, you just need to change your way of life. You've got to give up tobacco, alcohol, coffee, tea; you've got to give up eating all those indigestible things you're so fond of and you've got to get a reasonable amount of outdoor exercise, physical exercise. Don't put yourself under strain by going out to theaters and things that keep you up till midnight. After your dinner, take a good walk or read a good book.'

"I would have died 40 years ago without that change."



Cyrus Eaton, shown recently at his Cleveland office, has lived a crowded life. But at 92, he intends to keep on going in his quest for world peace.

PUSH president's wife: subtle racial bias raises its head in north U.S.



Mrs. Jesse Jackson.

CHICAGO, ILL. (CSM)—Jacqueline Jackson, a young mother, and the wife of black leader Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), is a woman with very definite views of her own.

In a recent interview here, she expressed herself:

— On Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter—"I recently attended the caucus for black Democrats in Charlotte, North Carolina, and heard him talk. I think he has scientific charisma."

— On the proposed plan to voluntarily bus black students to Chicago's white suburbs—"It deserves consideration." (The plan, recommended by Joseph P. Cronin, state superintendent of schools, is one of several being studied)

"It just might avoid a federal court decree, and it should release funds pegged for education. Problems, yes, but it could work."

"I'm against double standards and will support any programme that will give all children a good education. It won't hurt to ride the bus twice a day. Abraham Lincoln had to walk miles to school."

— On the success of the Jesse Jackson manifesto on the behaviour of black students (the code stresses better self image, improved manners, morals, and self-control). "It has been pretty well accepted and should improve their standard or marks as well as curb violence, crime, and drugs."

"The response has been good except on the two hours' homework each night without TV. Some parents will cooperate, but not all."

— On her trip to Africa's "third-world" countries—"Much of the world regards us as imperialists. Many people don't like Americans. I heard them say this. But my husband believes we in America have many parallels with the emerging nations seeking independence."

— On the comments of syndicated columnist Carl Rowan who said racial bias is surfacing in the North much the same as it did in the South in the sixties—"That's probably right, but the rationale is different. It's a more sophisticated or subtle discrimination."

— On Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, the man she most admires in public life today—"He was the first black mayor in the country; now there are several. Someday soon there'll be a governor."

— On the possibility of a black president—"Not until he's described as the best candidate without specifying his colour. Not until then."

Racial and political issues are only part of Mrs. Jackson's concerns. She is also the mother of five children, ranging in age from seven months to 13 years. "They can't go to Sunday School as often as we'd like," she said, "because we like to have them at home when I go away with Jesse. I want to know they are here when I call."

Mrs. Jackson was trained as a sociologist at A.T. College of North Carolina. She and the then civil-rights activist were married before graduation.

Now, 14 years later, her earlier aspirations faded, she works in the background on her husband's programmes. She talks two or three times a month at clubs, PTAs, and church groups on issues concerning the improvement of race relations and community advancement.

Would she like to see her husband have political aspirations? "Not within the present Republican or Democratic structures," she replied.

"Only if a new, strong independent party comes into existence in the next 10 years. I mean a truly independent party. Jesse points out that of 14 million potential

black voters only 7 million are registered. The black vote as a bloc is larger than any other—if the apathy could be overcome."

"Jesse has stated that PUSH could be a national independent force in the next few years."

What are her plans for herself when her family is older? "It might well be in politics. That would be exciting indeed. Now I'm interested in being a good mother."

Controversial exam faces Brazil's university aspirants

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Getting aspiring students into universities in Brazil is like getting a camel through the eye of a needle—too much bulk and too little space.

Brazil, with a population of 110 million, has about one million university students, with places for 350,000 freshmen.

"Ideally you should have a system of education where everyone can go to school," said a 23-year-old female history student, "since we don't have this yet, we have the vestibular."

The vestibular is the Brazilian version of a college entrance examination.

In Brazil, getting into both the college of one's choice and into the chosen field of study depends simply on the vestibular.

"The vestibular demonstrates two basic forms of incompetence," said a professor from one of Rio's prestigious private colleges. "One is of the government which cannot provide enough places for people to study, and one is of first and secondary levels of education which don't give students necessary background to pass the test."

Students interviewed generally agreed that "anybody who is intelligent" and has been to a private high school can pass the vestibular but that the test is no more an evaluation of knowledge than a toss of the dice.

"It's aimed eliminating as many students as possible," said Jose Antonio Chaves, 23, an economics student. "There are some people who simply mark answers at random." He said he thinks 10 to 20 per cent of those who pass do so simply by luck.

Apparently students who attended public schools find the test a problem. The history student commented that "If you've gone to good schools you pass, but if you went to poor schools you may not."

Sergio Costa Ribeiro, academic staff coordinator for the vestibular foundation said "what is tragic is not so much bad teaching we detect from test results—but no teaching at all." He said test scores show students "are receiving high school degrees without having heard of certain basic facts."

This is why students from both public and private schools often enroll in "cursinhos"—private classes specifically aimed at getting students through the vestibular. Friedrich Niedner, a student at a Catholic university in Rio de Janeiro, passed the vestibular in physics. He said since his secondary school background was good he might have been able to pass anyway, but he took a "cursinho" for a year to prepare for the test.

paying the equivalent of \$30 a month for it.

O Estado do Sao Paulo recently wrote an editorial highly critical of the "cursinho" phenomenon, commenting that "the state has abdicated its educational duties" in permitting unregulated private companies to insert themselves into the educational process. The newspaper said this seemed to show education was moving more and more from public into private hands.

Critics also say that since the test is multiple choice, students no longer feel the need to learn how to write Portuguese correctly.

Ribeiro explained that in the past, far more students were able to pass exams given individually by colleges than were able to find places in school. This touched off protest demonstrations, sit-ins and confrontations with the police in which some students were killed.

The standardised vestibular was adopted by 10 schools in 1972, with 40 of 67 state, federal and private universities using it today. There is no set score a student must make to pass. Instead a certain percentage of those who make the highest scores win places at universities.

"But the scores on the tests are lower every year," Ribeiro said. "It's the result of poor high school teaching."

Another professor summed up with the glum statement that "the government is interested in statistics and the number of students enrolled, but now how the educational system works once past the numbers."

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TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

LUCY SHOW :

LUCY AND THE BEAUTY DOCTOR

Lucy, to prevent television producer from transmitting film in which she appears by mistake, tries to blackmail him by filming them both in a compromising position.

MARCUS WELBY M.D. :

THE RESIDENT

A resident doctor, who treats his patients rudely is victim of a car accident and becomes a patient of Dr. Welby who treats him in the same way.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Clump of ivy
- Oriental weight
- Noted entertainer
- Camel's hair garment
- Hail and farewell
- Prognostic
- Disproof
- Weather cock
- Pest
- Language spoken in Ghana
- Suitor
- Arterial trunks
- Relieves
- Enzyme
- Preceding night
- Boxing champion
- Manipulate
- Insect
- High-tension wire towers
- River ducks
- Baked food
- Rainbow
- Headland
- Cramming
- Persian poet
- "Tiny"
- Pipe-fitting
- Benjamin's first born

DOWN

- Seafarer
- West Indian sorcery
- Wordsworth flower
- Butterfly
- Feminine name
- Article for newspapers
- Overlay
- Tumor: suffix
- Crew
- Unit
- Rubber trees
- Trial
- Roll up
- Unctuous
- Perseverance
- Grandparental
- Fixes the value
- Declares
- One: comb. form
- Nucleus
- Barber of Seville
- Kind of fabric
- Thick-set horse
- Rice paste
- Best friend
- River island
- Educational group: abbr.
- Muffin

Par time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 7-28

SPARE ORALES

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AD POE ESSAY
PES AVA ATI
RESTING ONT
MARAH IRONER
ATONES OPERA
REWEDS GASSY

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

- Pigpen
- Sweet potato
- Wordsworth flower
- Butterfly
- Feminine name
- Article for newspapers
- Overlay
- Tumor: suffix
- Crew
- Unit
- Rubber trees
- Trial
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Japan ex-premier detained on charges of bribery

TOKYO, July 27 (R). — The Tokyo prosecutor's office today detained ex-Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and his former secretary on suspicion of illegally receiving \$950,000 from the U.S. Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

The move took Japan by surprise and rocked the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Mr. Tanaka quickly resigned from the party and his resignation was accepted by the LDP tonight.

Mr. Takeo Miki, who took over as premier when Mr. Tanaka was forced to resign in 1974 over questions about his financial dealings, told reporters the LDP faced the gravest ordeal in its 21-year history. He appealed for party unity.

Sources in the prosecutor's office said Mr. Tanaka, 58, and Mr. Toshio Enomoto who served as his secretary during his premiership, were suspected of receiving the Lockheed funds by way of the Ma-

rubeni Corporation, the Lockheed agent in Japan.

Fifteen people now have been charged or detained here in connection with the Lockheed affair, in which the American firm admitted having paid out millions of dollars — including alleged pay-offs to high government officials — to further the sales of its planes in Japan.

Mr. Tanaka was Minister of International Trade and Industry between July 1971 and July 1972, and prime minister from that time until December, 1974. Lockheed was then making strenuous efforts to sell its Tristar jetliners and Orion anti-submarine planes here.

The prosecutor's office has 20 days in which to lay formal charges against him and his former secretary, but the political career of the ex-premier now appears to be ended.

Black sheep of Carter family speaks out

PLAINS, Georgia, July 27 (R). — People here have always been willing to talk about hometown boy Jimmy Carter and his family.

They will tell a visitor about cousin Hugh who owns the world's biggest corn farm and brother Billy, who smokes six packs of cigarettes a day.

But mention has seldom been made of William Spann, the Democratic presidential nominee's 29-year-old nephew.

Today, however, William Spann is a main topic of conversation because he is claiming from a prison cell that he has been disowned by his family because they are too busy campaigning for Jimmy.

Spann, the son of Mr. Carter's sister Gloria, who lives here, is serving a 10-year to life sentence in a California prison for armed robbery.

In an interview with the San Francisco Chronicle Spann said that when he asked his mother for help, she told him, "We're too involved in the campaign to help."

He added, "She told me to live my own life."

Questioned by reporters about his nephew, Jimmy Carter said yesterday that William Spann had been in constant trouble all his adult life. He did not know what

Arab oil exports on the rise

KUWAIT, July 27 (R). — Imports by Arab oil states jumped in value by four times in the five years ending in 1975 while the value of their exports rose almost eightfold, a study published here today said.

The study by the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) said most of the trade of OAPEC's 10 member states was with nine industrialised countries — the U.S., Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, Holland, Italy, Denmark, and Belgium.

The U.S. led in exports to OAPEC in 1974 accounting for 13.2 per cent of imports by the Arab oil states. It was followed by France, Japan, West Germany, Italy, and Britain.

In 1970 when OAPEC imports were worth \$5,399 million the exporters were headed by France followed by the U.S., Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

The value of OAPEC exports rose from \$10,531 million in 1970 to \$79,635 million in 1974.

The study said the rise in the value of OAPEC trade was mainly due to inflation.

OAPEC member-states are Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the United Arab Emirates.

Greece EEC entry negotiations start

BRUSSELS, July 27 (R). — Greece and the European Common Market today opened formal negotiations to make Greece the 10th member of the community.

The meeting was largely ceremonial, held in response to Greek demands that the negotiations start before the summer holidays.

Greece was represented by Planning Minister Panayotis Papaliouras. The community delegation was headed by Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep.

The negotiations, expected to take several months and possibly more than a year, will not begin in earnest until October.

Before the formal opening today, the community's nine foreign ministers met to discuss the community's relations with Turkey, now extremely cool after Ankara refused to discuss bringing up to date the Turkish-EEC association agreement.

The ministers, according to conference sources, decided they could not hope to improve relations with Turkey until after the August holidays.

"Colonel Callan" buried in London

LONDON, July 27 (R). — Executed mercenary leader Costas Georgiou, alias "Colonel Callan", was buried in a secret ceremony in north London today, members of his family said.

His body had been flown back from Angola last Wednesday. Funeral arrangements were kept secret to avoid publicity.

Georgiou, 33, and three other mercenaries who had been fighting for pro-Western forces in the Angolan civil war, were sentenced to death by a revolutionary tribunal in Luanda earlier this month. They were executed on July 10.

SEVESO, Italy, July 27 (R). — Experts are considering using napalm flame throwers to burn off a poisonous defoliant which has forced people to evacuate their homes near this small town north of Milan.

Officials said today the napalm idea is one proposal being studied by experts. Others include removing the top soil for burial elsewhere, or burning it in a high temperature incinerator.

But the company owning the Icmesa factory, from which the poisonous defoliant TCDD escaped after an accidental explosion on July 10, warned against trying to burn the poison.

Yesterday 179 people, involving 43 families, were evacuated from a 15-hectare (37-acre) area near the Icmesa factory.

Today the Mayor of Seveso, Signor Francesco Rocca, ordered the evacuation zone to be extended to 70 hectares (172 acres), which means another 16 people will have to leave their homes today or tomorrow.

Special clinics are screening the area's population. More than 100 people have been treated so far for skin burns, liver and kidney pains.

The ministry also said it had contacted Italy's NATO allies for suggestions on how to go about tackling the poison, a compound similar to defoliant sprays used by the Americans in the Vietnam war.



SOVIET FINALIST — Tatiana Kasankina of the Soviet Union crosses the finish line and wins the gold medal for the 800 metre event Monday. She is followed by Bulgarian Nikolina Chiterova, silver, and East Germany's Elfi Zinn, who captured bronze. (AP wirephoto).

Euro-Parliament could spur a federated Europe

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, (CSM).

— The vision of a united and democratic Western Europe has moved an important step toward realization when the nine heads of government of the European Community (EC) earlier this month agreed here on direct elections for the EC parliament in 1978.

The European leaders also agreed on a joint declaration against "terrorism" and on instructing the EC's foreign ministers, who are due to meet later this month, to proclaim a 200-mile fishing limit.

Informally, the heads of government have accepted British Prime Minister James Callaghan's proposal to name Home Secretary Roy Jenkins as the next president of the European Commission, which, with the Council of Ministers, forms the executive arm of the EC.

Besides Mr. Callaghan, the heads of government are President Giscard d'Estaing of France, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, and Prime Ministers Jan Tinbergen of Belgium, Anker Joergensen of Denmark, Liam Cosgrave of the Irish Republic, Aldo Moro of Italy, Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, and Joop den Uyl of the Netherlands.

"Altogether a satisfactory council," Mr. Callaghan told a press conference after the two-day meeting in a glass and concrete building here named after

Charlemagne, first unifier of Western Europe.

"Short, effective, and substantial," was EC Commission President Francois-Xavier Ortoli's comment.

Behind these expressions of self-congratulation lay the leaders' relief at long last that they had settled the knotty problem of direct elections to the European parliament. The decision will have to be ratified by the various national parliaments, and many a hitch could develop between now and 1978.

But if the impetus holds in that year the people of the EC countries will be voting, most of them constituency by constituency, for representatives to a parliament which owes allegiance to no single national government but which will be the legislative arm of the EC as a whole.

The Parliament will have 410 members, compared to 198 in the present non-elected parliament. Its powers, at first, will be limited, and in the beginning, at any rate, it will sit inconveniently in Strasbourg or Luxembourg, whereas the EC executive organs are in Brussels.

But its powers, enthusiasts for a federal Europe maintain, are bound to increase because elected members, conscious of the support of their constituents, will demand this.

"No, certainly not," said Mr. Den Uyl in answer to a question as to whether he expected the

elector's powers to remain as limited as those of the present non-elected one.

The Parliament already controls the community budget. Members of the EC Commission are responsible to it, and not to the governments that appointed them.

Mr. Tinbergen has proposed that the new president of the EC Commission choose the other commissioners in consultation with the member governments, instead of the other way around, as at present—the president being nominated only after the commissioners have been named.

France is resisting the proposal, but if, as seems likely, it gains informal approval, Mr. Jenkins will in effect become a kind of prime minister of Europe, with a cabinet of commissioners he finds compatible and collectively responsible to the new elected parliament-to-be.

This would give the EC a far more coherent shape as the embryo of a federal Europe than does the present structure of a bureaucratic commission in Brussels and a Council of Ministers reflecting national viewpoints in perpetual conflict with an appointed, ineffective legislature.

The new parliament's 410 members will include 81 each from the four most populous countries—Britain, France, Italy and West Germany. The Netherlands will have 25 members, Belgium 24, Denmark 16, the Irish Republic 15, Luxembourg 6.

U.S., Russia no longer superpowers of athletics

MONTREAL, July 27 (R). — The sports supremacy of the United States and the Soviet Union today was threatened as never before in modern times by the world's smaller countries in the Montreal Olympics.

At the halfway stage in the athletics competitions, 11 countries have shared the 15 gold medals in the most glamorous sport in the Olympics.

The Soviet Union, beset by injuries, scandal, and poor form among some of its top medal hopes, has one solitary gold medal so far in track and field.

The United States, which traditionally reaps a big harvest of athletics golds, has won only two first places in the Olympic stadium.

Only East Germany, a country of 17 million, which has become one of the world's three most powerful sporting nations, has lived up to its potential so far.

The East Germans have four athletics golds, including three by women whose muscular power also enabled East Germany to dominate women's swimming.

The other eight countries whose flag has been raised in triumph in the athletics stadium are Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, West Germany, Hungary, Jamaica, Finland, and Poland.

Today was a rest day in athletics.

No special ceremonies were planned to mark the tragedy of four years ago. For no one was the memory more poignant than Israeli athlete Esther Roth, the sole survivor of the Munich.

At the Montreal stadium Lasse Viren, a bearded Finnish policeman, timed his effort perfectly to repeat his 1972 victory yesterday in the 10,000 metres, longest and most gruelling track race in the Olympics.

Viren has joined perhaps the two most legendary names in long distance running, Finland's Paavo Nurmi and Czechoslovakia's Emil Zatopek, by winning the Olympic 10,000 metres twice.

By Friday he may qualify as the greatest of all by achieving a unbeatable lead in the final double in the two long distance races at two successive Olympics.

In the finals of the competition today Hungary drew with Yugoslavia 5-5 but won because of a beatable lead in the final where they had nine points in their final five matches.

Don Quarrie, of Jamaica, today added a gold medal in metres to his silver in the 400 metres hurdle.

The hopes of a sprint duo, Trinidad's Hasely Crawford dashed when he pulled up leg injury in the 200.

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